Azure Identity and Access Management tasks

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Practical Task 1: Introduction to Microsoft Entra ID

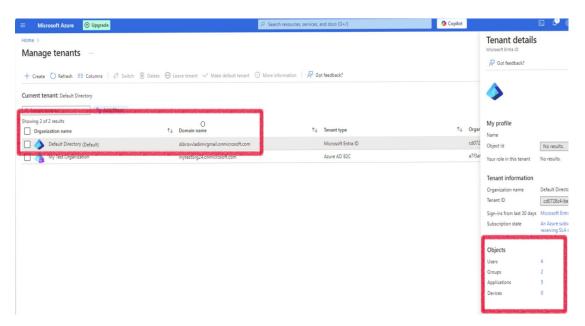
Create a basic Microsoft Entra ID setup for an organization to manage identity and access.

Requirements:

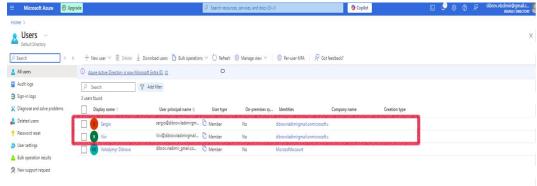
- 1. Create a new Microsoft Entra ID tenant.
- 2.
- 2. Add at least two users to the directory.
- 3. Create two groups named Developers and Admins.
- 4. Assign the users to appropriate groups.
- 5. Assign the Global Reader role to the Admins group.
- 6. Assign the Application Developer role to the Developers group.
- 7. Verify that the role assignments function as expected for both groups.

Actions Taken:

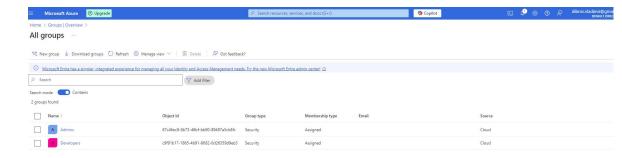
• Used Default Microsoft Entra ID instead of creating a new tenant due to issues with phone number registration.



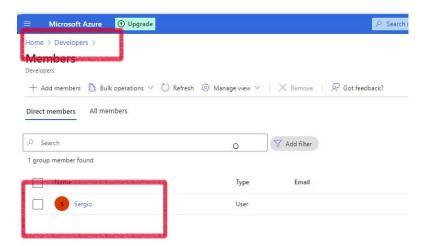
Added two users



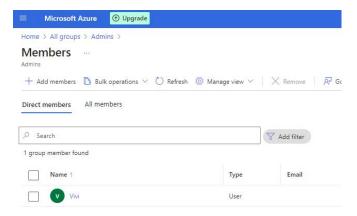
- Created two groups:
 - 1. Developers
 - 2.Admins



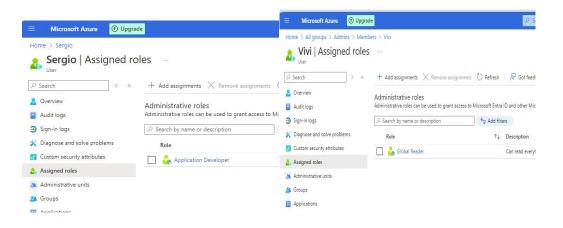
- Assigned users to the appropriate groups:
 - 1. Developers: Sergio



2.Admins: Vivi

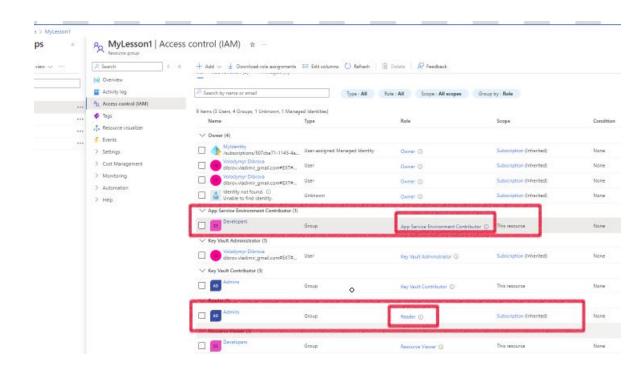


- Assigned roles:
- The first version



• The second version:

- 1. Reader role was assigned to the Admins group instead of the Global Reader role
- 2. **App Service Environment Contributor** role was assigned to the Developers group instead of the **Application Developer** role.



Verified test(Try to create a new resource by user Vivi)



Implementation Highlights:

• Using Default Entra ID allowed bypassing registration restrictions and successfully completing the task.

Practical Task 2: Enabling Single Sign-On (SSO) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

Configure Single Sign-On (SSO) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for users in a Microsoft Entra ID

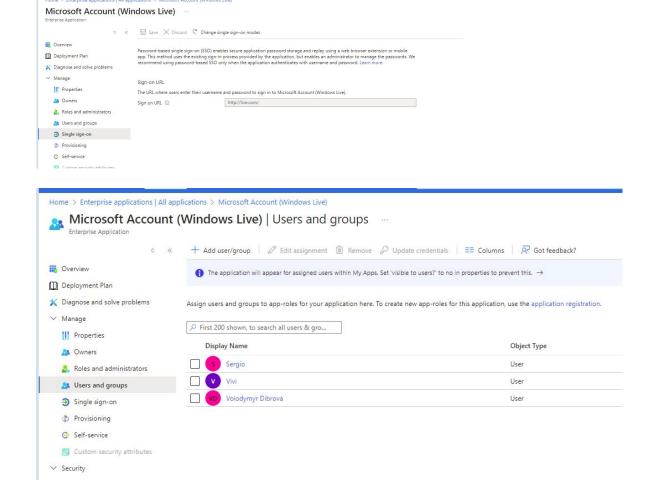
directory to enhance identity and access security.

Requirements:

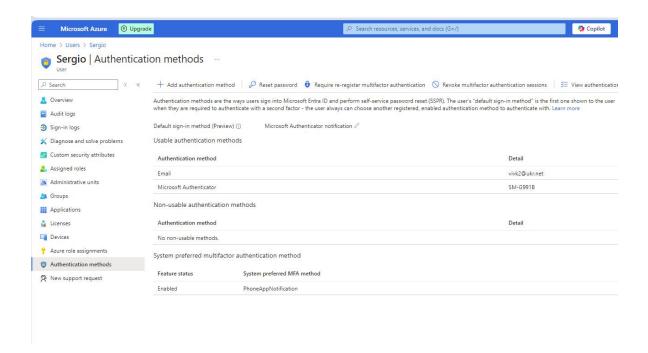
- 1. Enable Single Sign-On (SSO) for your Microsoft Entra ID tenant.
- 2. Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all users in the directory.
- 3. Configure conditional access policies to require MFA for high-risk sign-ins.
- 4. Verify that SSO and MFA settings are correctly applied for the users.

Actions Taken:

 Single Sign-On (SSO) by Password-based was successfully enabled for Microsoft Entra ID.



2. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) was activated for all users in the directory.



Configure conditional access policies to require MFA for high-risk signins.

Due to registration limitations for a Premium P2 license (mobile phone number issue), the configuration was performed manually without Premium P2

- · Configured MFA status as Enabled for all users in the directory.
- Navigated to Azure Active Directory > Security > Conditional Access > Named Locations to define trusted IP addresses (currently unavailable).
- Ensured MFA is configured for each application individually to enhance security for high-risk sign-ins.
- Used Subscriptions > Access Control (IAM) > Add Role Assignment to assign roles requiring MFA for the necessary resources.

Results:

- Achieved a manual setup approximating high-risk sign-in scenarios through customized configurations.
- Secured access with SSO and MFA functioning effectively.

3. Verification completed:

1. SSO and MFA are functioning as expected, enhancing access security.



Practical Task 3: Implementing Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Implement Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Azure to manage access to resources based on roles and

ensure fine-grained access management.

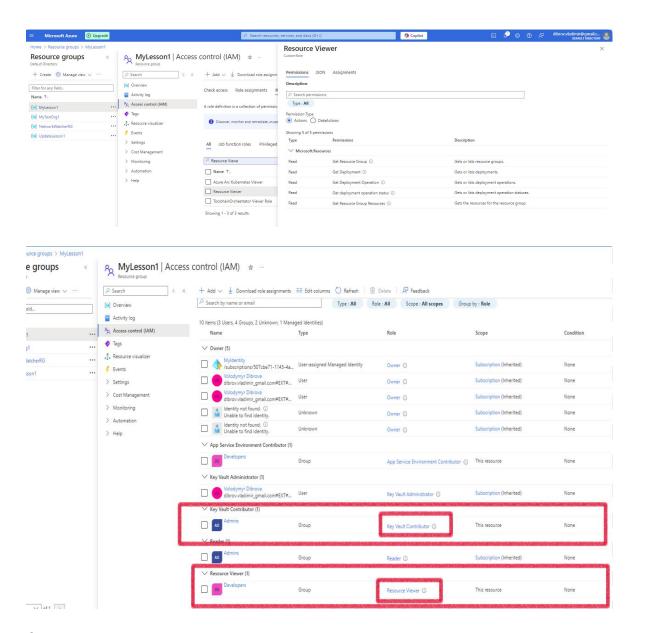
Requirements:

- 1. Create a custom role named **Resource Viewer** with read-only permissions for a specific resource group.
- 2. Assign the Resource Viewer role to the Developers group created earlier.
- 3. Assign the built-in **Contributor** role to the **Admins** group for the same resource group.
- 4. Verify that members of the **Developers** group have only read access and members of the **Admins**

group have full access to the resource group.

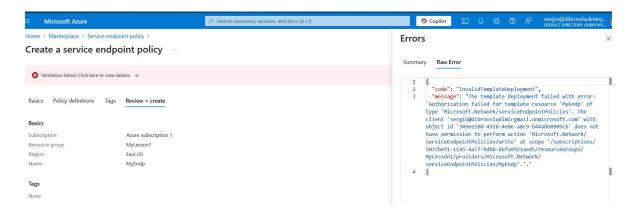
Actions Taken:

- 1. Created a **custom role Resource Viewer** with read-only permissions for a specific resource group.
- 2. Assigned the **Resource Viewer** role to the **Developers** group created earlier.
- 3. Assigned the built-in **Contributor** role to the **Admins** group for the same resource group.



4. Verified access:

- 1. Members of the Developers(Sergio) group have read-only access.
- 2. Members of the **Admins** group have full access to the resource group.



Results:

• Successfully configured Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to manage resource access based on predefined roles.

Practical Task 4: Securing Sensitive Information with Azure Key Vault Set up Azure Key Vault to securely store and manage sensitive information such as keys, secrets, and certificates.

Requirements:

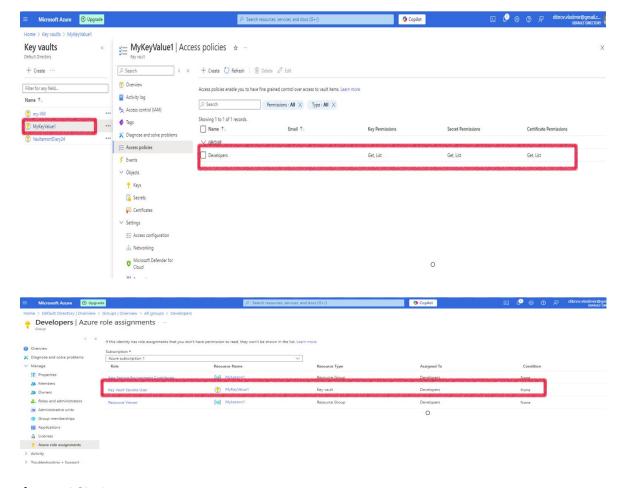
- 1. Create a new Azure Key Vault in your subscription.
- 2. Add a secret to the Key Vault (e.g., a database connection string).
- 3. Set access policies to grant the **Application Developer** role (assigned to the **Developers** group)

permission to retrieve secrets from the Key Vault.

4. Verify that only members of the **Developers** group can access the stored secret.

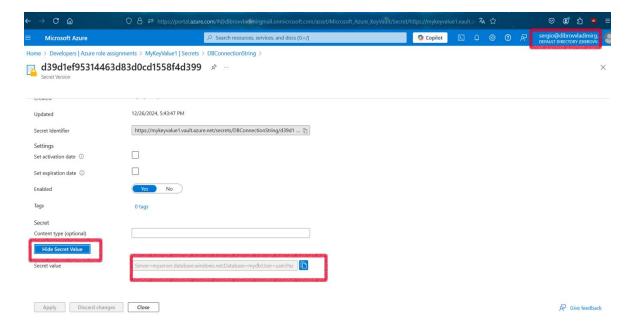
Actions Taken:

- 1. Created a new Azure Key Vault within the subscription.
- 2. Added a secret to the Key Vault (database connection string).
- 3. Configured access policies to grant the Application Developer role (assigned to the Developers group) permission to retrieve secrets from the Key Vault.



4. Verified access:

1. Only members of the **Developers** group can access the stored secret.



Results:

• Successfully set up **Azure Key Vault** to securely store and manage sensitive information, ensuring restricted access based on roles.

Practical Task 5: Creating and Assigning Basic Azure Policies

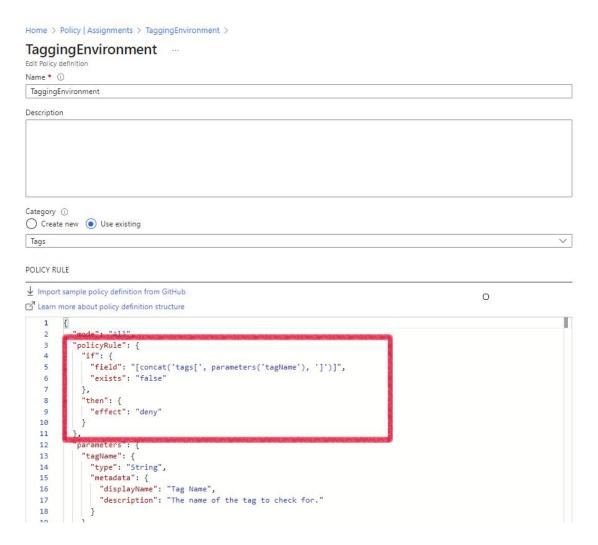
Define and assign Azure Policies to enforce compliance with organizational standards for resource management.

Requirements:

- 1. Create an Azure Policy to enforce tagging for all newly created resources with a specific tag.
- 2. Assign the policy to a resource group.
- 3. Verify that any new resource created in the resource group without the required tag is marked as non-compliant.
- 4. Review and document the compliance status of the resource group

Actions Taken:

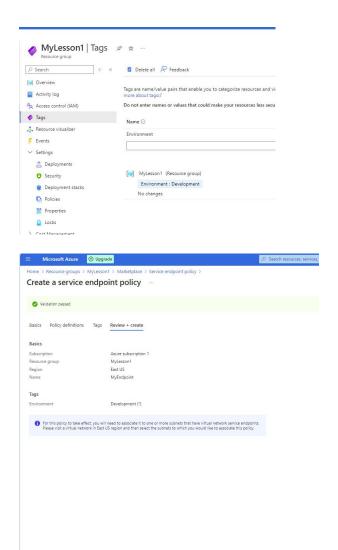
- 1. Created an **Azure Policy** to enforce tagging for all newly created resources with a specific tag **Environment**: **Development**.
- 2. Assigned the policy to a resource group.



3. Verified to create resource without tag "Environment"



4. Verified to create resource with tag "Environment"



Results:

Create < Previous Download a template for automation

• Successfully implemented an **Azure Policy** to ensure compliance with organizational standards for resource management.

Practical Task 6: Using Policy Effects to Enforce Compliance

Configure Azure Policies with different policy effects to enforce compliance and manage resources

according to organizational standards.

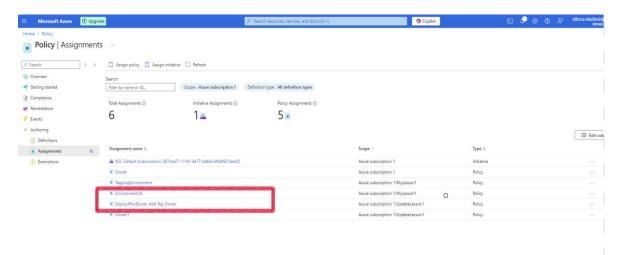
Requirements:

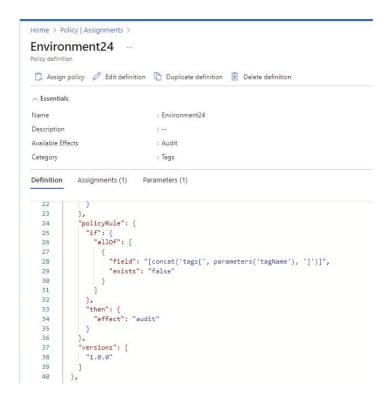
- 1. Create a policy with the **Audit** effect to monitor and log untagged resources within a resource group.
- 2. Create a policy with the **DeployIfNotExists** effect to automatically add a specific tag (Owner: IT) to any newly created resource.
- 3. Assign these policies to a resource group and verify their behavior by:

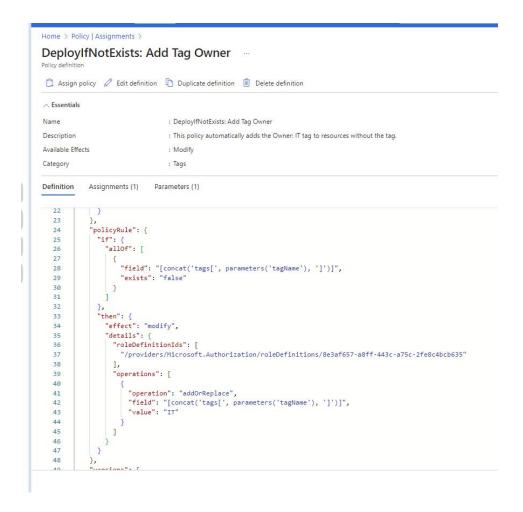
- o Creating a resource without a tag and checking the compliance logs.
- o Creating a resource to validate the automatic tag deployment.

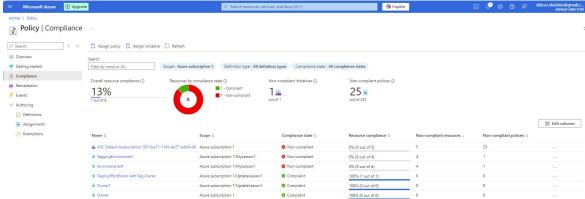
Actions Taken:

- 1. Created a policy with the **Audit** effect to monitor and log untagged resources within a resource group.
- 2. Created a policy with the **DeployIfNotExists** effect to automatically add a specific tag (**Owner: IT**) to any newly created resource.



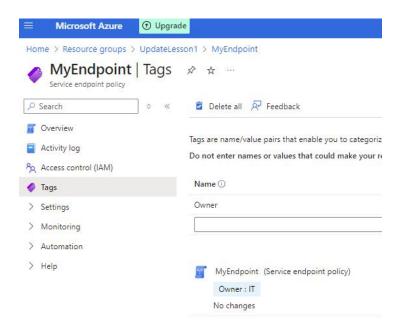






- 3. Assigned both policies to a resource group and verified their behavior:
 - Created a resource without a tag and checked the compliance logs for auditing.
 - 2. Created a resource to confirm the automatic deployment of the specified tag.





Results:

• Successfully configured and tested **Azure Policies** with different effects.